

Rural Women's Needs

What the Farm Housewife Asks of the Department. Ways in Which the Government Can Help

The replies to the letter addressed by the Secretary of Agriculture some time ago to the housewives of 55,000 crop correspondents of the department in which he asked them to suggest ways in which the department could render more direct service to the farm women of the country, have now been published in four bulletins. The replies cover a wide variety of subjects, but may be divided into four general groups dealing respectively, with (1) the social and labor needs of farm women, (2) their domestic needs, (3) their educational needs, and (4) their economic needs. In publishing these bulletins the department has not attempted to edit the letters nor to express any opinion upon the views contained in them. The purpose of the inquiry was to afford the women of the country an opportunity to express their own opinions and the result is a collection of information on many different aspects of rural life.

In all something over 2,000 letters were received and these have been published in whole or in part, although a few which expressed views practically identical with those in other letters have been omitted for this reason. The letters come from every state in the Union and were written by persons of widely different circumstances. Practically all, however, entered into the spirit of the inquiry and discussed with sincerity the problems that confronted them and the aid which they hoped to obtain from the government. The few exceptions only served to make more impressive the widespread interest in and desire for a richer and fuller life.

Since no direct questions were asked and no definite replies expected, it is not possible to state that the women of the country have voted in favor of the department's undertaking this or that form of work. It is, however, most evident that the women do expect the department to furnish them with practical information which will lighten and at the same time make more effective their daily tasks. This desire for information and instruction is perhaps the dominant note in the correspondence. Many women call attention to the fact that much more has been done to introduce modern scientific methods into agriculture than into the homes of the agriculturists. Farms, it is said, on which the most advanced operation are found in successful household conveniences and comforts. Men who have been taught that it is good business to invest in labor saving devices for the field and stable decline to regard similar devices indoors as anything but a useless waste of money. Many of the writers, moreover, admit that they themselves are ignorant of the best ways and means of accomplishing their desired results. What they ask from the department, therefore, is largely instruction in household matters similar to that which has been furnished in the production of crops and live stock.

This information, it is pointed out, should not be confined entirely to the printed page, but there should be personal demonstrations, lectures, exhibitions—in fact, every educational weapon should be utilized. Many of the correspondents also express the earnest wish that this demonstration work could be amplified to include the better organization of rural communities for social life. One of the great objects in striving for a more efficient administration of the household is to secure time and opportunity for self development. The need for a more active, intellectual life is voiced with as much earnestness as the need for easier material conditions.

This desire is particularly noticeable in those letters which discuss the problem of bringing up children on the farm. Practically all of the writers attach the greatest importance to keeping their children in the country. They have no wish to see their boys and girls leave the farm for the city, but they by no means blind themselves to the many reasons which may cause them to do so. They urge, therefore, the improvement and extension of educational facilities in the country and in particular the establishment of agricultural schools, which, as more than one writer puts it, "will not educate their children away from the farm."

Another matter which occupies the attention of many writers is the difficulty of obtaining labor. This, it is said, is fully as important in the house as in the field. In many sections it is said to be an absolute impossibility to secure adequate assistance no matter how pressing the need may be, and the result is a perpetual and heartbreaking struggle to catch up with the multitude of things that are always still to be done about the house. Suggestions are made, therefore, for employment bureaus and the diversion of the stream of immigration from cities to the farm, but in general the writers do not look for legislation or government action to provide a direct remedy. Instead they trust that a general improvement of conditions, brought about by increased knowledge and by the introduction of simple water, heating, and lighting systems, will result in making country life sufficiently attractive to bring to the farm the required help. In this connection it is noteworthy that many correspondents are confident that the way to make girls interested in domestic work is to teach them how to do it properly.

Such topics as these belong distinctly to the housewives' own sphere of activity. The majority of the writers, however, either directly or by implication state that whatever benefits the farming population as a whole will benefit them individually. If the farmers can make larger profits from their farms their wives will have greater comforts. For this reason some go as far as to think that if the department continues to facilitate profitable conditions it will do all that is within its power to benefit the housewife. The great majority, however, wish to see the department's work extended to include the field of domestic economy. To a large measure this, of course, has been done already and will be done to even a greater extent in the future. It is, however, an unfortunate fact that much of what the department has done and is doing is totally unknown to many of those who would benefit the most by it. In these letters there are, for instance, many suggestions that a bulletin be written on one subject or another which has been already covered by department publications. Many of the writers, are, of course, familiar with these publications, but they express the belief that their neighbors, as a rule are not. With such an enormous field to cover, progress in the distribution of this information must, of course, appear very slow. It can not help, however, but be greatly facilitated by the enthusiasm with which these women await it. From this point of view the letters contained in these four bulletins are full of encouragement and stimulus.

As a step toward familiarizing the people with what the government

has already done, the bulletins contain, in addition to the letters, references in footnotes to existing publications dealing with the various subjects discussed and appendices with classified lists of all government literature in this wide field. The bulletins should be applied for under the titles of Reports Nos. 103, 104, 105, and 106 of the Office of the Secretary.

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DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address plainly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup. Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. Cache Valley Drug Co.—Adv.

The Medium-Sized Man

We are all inclined to look up to the physically big man, not only literally, but there is always a certain presumption in his favor that he must be correspondingly strong mentally. People make room for him; they attach more importance usually to what he says than to the same words uttered by an undersized man. We unconsciously picture in our minds the bayonet charge and storming of the trenches as the work of large men. The boy dreams of having a football physique and little sister worships her big brother.

Other abilities being equal, the large man has a positive advantage over the small man. And yet many, if not the majority, of the great men of the world have been only of medium size, and not a few even undersized.

A certain large city in this country had for years made it a rule not to employ in its fire department any but large men. The result was a small army of athletes which never failed to cause a positive thrill whenever they went on parade. They distinctly represented the day of physical might.

For some years past the inventive mind has been busy and very successfully, to produce apparatus which never tires, and calculated to transfer to a great extent the hard work from muscle to machine. The evidences of this evolution may be seen in even small towns everywhere, and now the fire engine drawn by volunteers and worked with hand brakes must be looked for in museums of strange mechanics of the past. In its place is the self propelled gas engine machine, carrying its own hose and capable of highly effective work with only two men; and ladder trucks by means of which one small man manipulating some short levers can in a few seconds raise great ladders to dizzy heights, or pour a deluge of water into tenth story windows while standing in the street below. Hence it has come about that the man small of stature but nimble of body and alert of mind is not only the peer, but often the superior of the giant in build. There yet remains some work for the big athletes, but it is growing less each year, and the man whom nature has not endowed with great physical strength is coming into his own.—H. H. Windsor, in the May number of Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Bad breath, bitter taste, dizziness and a general "no account" feeling is a sure sign of a torpid liver. HERBINE is the medicine needed. It makes the liver active, vitalizes the blood, regulates the bowels and restores a fine feeling of energy and cheerfulness. Price 50c. Sold by Riter Bros. Drug Co.—Adv.

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"The politicians are looking in the campaign barrel and licking their chops."
"That's because they are pork chops."
—Baltimore American.

A prudent mother is always on the watch for symptoms of worms in her children. Paleless, lack of interest in play, and peevishness is the signal for WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. A few doses of this excellent remedy puts an end to the worms and the child soon acts naturally. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Riter Bros. Drug Co.—Adv.

CURIOUS SYMPTOMS

A London curate asked after a man's health and received this reply: "Well, sir, sometimes I feel anyhow, sometimes I don't feel now and the rest of the time I feel stiff as a himmedge."
—Christian Register.

Decrease in Output of Sand-Lime Brick

European War Interferes With Building Activities and Checks Production in 1914

The condition of the sand lime brick industry in the United States in 1914, according to figures gathered by the United States Geological Survey was, on the whole, not entirely satisfactory to the manufacturers, though in some states notably in Florida and Indiana, considerable progress was made. The year opened with good prospects for a prosperous season, and many operators reported that these prospects were in a fair way to be realized when conditions arising from the European war put a check to building activities and from that time forward business was reported poor.

In 1914 the value of the output was \$1,058,512 a decrease in value of \$179,813 compared with 1913. Nine of the 23 states reporting marketed product in 1914 showed increase and fourteen showed decrease in output. These increases and decreases were confined to no one section of the country, as Florida, Indiana, South Dakota and Wisconsin showed the principal increases, and California, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington the largest decreases.

Michigan continues to be the leading state, the value of its product constituting more than 24 per cent of the total value of all sand lime brick in 1914, and more than 25 per cent of the total in 1913. Minnesota was second in 1914, reporting 11.27 per cent of the total value and displaced New York which was third, with 10.17 per cent of the total value.

The average price per thousand for common sand lime brick was \$5.99 in 1914, compared with \$6.27 in 1913, \$6.46 in 1912, and \$6.09 in 1911. For front brick the average was \$9.08 in 1914 and \$10.61 in 1913.

The sand lime brick industry has been established in the United States since 1901, when the first plant was started at Michigan City, Ind. Since that time it has passed through the various stages of a new industry. In the beginning it suffered severely from the "boomer," whose glittering promises to make brick for a few dollars a thousand that would sell in competition with high grade clay face brick caused plants to be established for the manufacture of sand lime brick without regard to market, transportation facilities or even a supply of suitable material. Some plants constructed under these conditions never even attempted to market their product. Then came the natural reaction when the number of the plants and the value of the product decreased even more rapidly than commercial conditions would have seemed to warrant. Since that stage, within the last few years, the industry appears to have become firmly established and is now showing a reasonable growth.

MAKES 61 FEEL LIKE 16

"I suffered from kidney ailment for two years," writes Mrs. M. A. Bridges, Robinson, Miss. "I commenced taking Foley Kidney Pills about ten months ago. I am 61 years of age and feel like a 16 year old girl." Foley Kidney Pills invigorate weak and deranged kidneys, relieve backache, rheumatism and bladder trouble. Cache Valley Drug Co.—Adv.

MILITARY COURTESY

New Colonel (seeing Scottish sentry)—Who are you?
Sentry—Fine, sir, and hoo's yerself?
—London Opinion.

A WARTIME AILMENT

"Dat's what comes ob reading dis yar war news."
"What's de matter?"
"De doctor dun say I got a torpedo liver."
—Kansas City Journal.

Water Analyses Show Some Very Peculiar Properties

The United States Geological Survey has issued a small pamphlet containing 263 water analyses which were made in the chemical laboratory of the Survey. Most of these analyses have already been published, but many of the original reports are out of print, and the data are therefore obtainable with difficulty. A number of the waters analyzed are commonplace in character, but some

are most unusual, if not unique. The Devil's Inkpot, for example, in the Yellowstone National Park is essentially a solution of ammonium sulphate; the waters of Sulphur Bank, California, are rich in borates; the Shoal Creek Springs, in Missouri, contain a remarkable proportion of zinc.

A copy of the report, which has been issued as Water Supply Paper 364 may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

LEGAL NOTICE

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES

Consult the County Clerk or the Respective Signers for Further Information

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of William S. Langton, deceased. Creditors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned at Logan, Utah, on or before the 19th day of February, 1916.

Date of first publication, April 10, 1915.

HERSCHEL BULLEN, Administrator, Room 4, Commercial Block, Logan, Utah.

ASA BULLEN, Attorney.

—Adv. 511

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Frederick Turner, deceased. Creditors will present claims with vouchers, to the undersigned, at the residence of Alfred Lundahl, 342 East First South street, in Logan City, Cache County, Utah, on or before the 18th day of August A. D., 1915.

Date of first publication April 15, 1915.

ALFRED LUNDAHL, GEO. C. TURNER, Executors.

MAUGHAN & FONNESBECK, Attorneys.

—Adv. 518

SUMMONS

In the District Court of Cache County, State of Utah. Edwin Middleton, plaintiff versus Lottie Middleton, defendant. Summons—The State of Utah, to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, if served within the county in which this action is brought, otherwise, within thirty days after service, and defend the above entitled action; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the said court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant.

GEO. Q. RICH, Attorney For Plaintiff.

P. O. Address, Logan City, Utah, Box 325.

—Adv. 529



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